## WOMAN'S WORLD.

R is intended that these columns shall record woman's work in all the varied fields of usefulness, reflect opinion respecting women, and voice the news and thoughts of women. It is hoped that hey may in some measure encourage and strengthen women in every worthy effort, aid them in solv. ing the problem of self-support, protect them through knowledge of forms of business and law inspire them to stiain to their rightful position, and thus through enlightened, elevated woman

bood enucole the home, the race, the Nation. "Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother, as home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philanthropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human, being, woman is everywhere building for herself and her generation. From all sections of this world, brief reports of individual and organized work, news items, thoughts, suggestions and inquiries ere invited for these columns.

Address all such communications to FLORENCE M. ADKINSON, 165 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Womans' Work" is the title of a new monthly published by G. J. Manson, at Brocklyn, at 60 cents per year. It is devoted to the employment of women, and aims to be a helper to the woman toiler and a faithful reporter of the industrial pursuits of women. Of the position woman has attained as a worker. it says:

The time is past for asking the question whether women ought to work; they do work. There is no longer any need to inquire what they are able to do; they are employed in almost every calling. Our little children, with their assistance, learn of the common things of life in the Kindergarten; our older girls meet them as superintendents of schools, or professors in colleges; their rimble fingers have been rapidly trained to the kindred arts of Short-hand and Typewriting: as florists they have found them seives at home; in the sick room they have appeared in the garo of the professional nurse; as authors their works find ready recoguitien; in painting and in industrial designing they have been successful; as physicians they have forced, from the sterner sex, a tardy admission of their usefuliness; as preachers, lecturers and readers they have exhorted, instructed and delighted thou-

Several additions have been recently made to the Indiana exhibit of woman's work at the New Orleans Exposition, and now that the collection is as nearly complete as it will probably be made under the circumstances, a brief account of its character and extent may be of interest. The fine and decorative art work includes the oil portrait of Bishop Talbott by Mrs. Ingraham of this city, and two flower pieces, "Night blooming cerus" and "Hibiscus," by the same artist; flower paintings, scenes in upper Canada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting and banner, by Miss Sue Ketcham; six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting and banner, by Miss Sue Ketcham; six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting and banner, by Miss Sue Ketcham; six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings by Miss Cora Campbell of Danada, ducks, five specimens of tile painting six paintings of tile specimens of tile painting six paintings of tile specimens of tile six paintings of tile specimens of til ville; eleven paintings, two plaques, modeling in clay, three banners, paper rack, by Miss Retts Matthews of Arlington; several paintings from St. John's Academy; paintings by Mrs. A J. Hoffman, Mrs. R. S. Tucker and Mrs E. S. Leet; painted fan by Bertha Chauson, another by Mrs. Todd; Christmas cards by Miss L. J. Morgan Terre Haute; plaques and banner by Mrs. Schofield of Kokomo; es by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Wilder, oineh banner by Miss Wilson. Miss Florence Chandler, of Richmond, contributed a ture, an infant's form. Miss Clara De Wolf, of Vincennes, contributed some superior

work in carved wood and hammered brass, including an umbrella stand, brass plaques and a cabinet which the New Orleans Times-Democrat describes as follows: "This cabinet is a fine piece of work, The upper awning-like projection is closely banked in with carved daisies, which fills the entire framework, upon the shelf of which stands a beaten brass circular frame, with a figure-piece painted thereon. On the side tiers rest carved wooden plaques, one unmounted, the other filled in the center with repousse work, varied with heavy and

Beneath these shelves is the miniature of an antique Corintbian veranda. The entabfanciful corons surmounts the whole. The oliated capital is quite a network of carvng, resting upon a twisted column, and that upon a cquare, bevel edged base. There are two of these porticos, one on either side, between which there is an inclosed recess. The doors to the interior casing are heavily carved—one with daffodils, the other with geraniums. Each apray of flower stands erect, as though growing there from the root. Under the centre of this piazza is another shelf, which, with the upper projectionhalf roof—gives a fine finish and symmetry to the whole."

The art work constally is commended in the article from which the above extract is taken. with full descriptions of some of the paintings.

The inventive faculty is represented by a library table, patented by Mrs. Gertrude Fletcher, Indianapolis; "Columbia Ironer" by Marion J. Remy, Columbus; gossamer shirt protector, Miss L. Corry, Sheibyville; doll body made of wire in the form of a skeleton and well covered, can be beat into the positions of the human body, patented by Mrs. Wishard, Matron of the Indianapolis O: phan's Home; automatic music holder patented and manufactured by Mrs. George Burt, Terre Haute; dust pan, Mrs. E. T. Riley, Indianapolis, baking pans, Miss A. J. Hoffman, and a collection of feather work on cloth by a lady of Muncis.

The benevolent institutions under the management of women are fairly repre-

sented. The State Reformatory sent a collection of work done by the inmates, in-cluding sewing, knitting, fancy work, pen-manship and a caned chair, with a portrait

the first matron, Mrs. Sarah Smith.

There is also a collection of work done by the pupils in the School for the feeble minded at the Knightstown Soldier's Orphan's Home, which is quite interesting. Photographic views are shown of the ledianmorial Home at New Albany, the Orphan's Home at South Bend, and of the Howard County Orphan't Home at Kokomo. The last is also a specimen of photography by Mrs Reed.

The collection of fancy work, though not large, includes some elegant specimens.

In the line of industrial and business pursuits are an exhibit in suk culture by Miss Neata Wilson of Russellville, a small trunk cut and made by Mrs. E. A. Smith, a lady sixty-nine years of age; shorthand and type writing exhibit prepared by Miss Bertha Clauson; a wig by Mrs. Fowler, dealer in rair goods, numerous business cards and several photographs and portraits of pusi-

A map of the Wabash river drawn by Miss Alice W. Morton, topographical draughtsman United States Engineers' Office, Indainapolis, is something out of the usual range of feminine occupation.

So is an original historical map of the United States, illustrating the scenes of operations and routes of the armies in each

war, the Mason and Dixon line, the Territorial growth, with notes, condensed biographies, etc. Miss Resalie D. Hambien of Clayton, is the author and executor of this map which represents several years of study, lessarch and labor.

densed into her recently published "Common-Sense in the Household Calender."

"Stories for Heme Folks, Young and Old," is the attractive title of a new book by "Grace Greenwood."

Miss Lucy Wheelock, of the Channey Hall School, Boston, has translated a series of

The collection of books written by Indians women include "Poems," Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton: "The Storied Sea," Mrs. Susan Wallace; "Hannah" Mrs. A. D Hawkins; "Rosemary Leaves," Mrs. D. M. Jordan; "Maniton," Mrs. M. V. Bates; "Hawthorne Biossoms,"
Mrs. Emily T. Charles: "Bond and Free," for little folks. It is quaintly and Mrs. C. B. Ingraham; "John Thorne's illustrated by Miss Rosina Emmet. Folks," Angeliue Teal; "Youthe' History Among the numerous beautiful illustrated in Verse," Mrs. Josephine Throop; "Oak holiday volumes, 'One Year's Sketch Book,"

able and faithful workers. She was born in husband, George W. Nichols, at Brattleboro, press in behalf of education, equality of women before the law, and other reforms of the day. Early in 1847 she wrote a series of | sesson. editorials presenting the injustice and hardso stirred that the Legislature thatsame year passed a bill securing to the wife the real escome thereof, and enabling her to dispose of exquisite colored designs of roses. it by will the same as if "sole." "This," says Mrs. Nichols, in her reminiscences in

Through her earnest endeavors, several other statutes were enacted extending the | Association rights of wives and of widows. In 1852 she wrote and circulated a petition asking the Legislature to enable women to vote at district school meetings. By invitation she addressed the House upon the petition, creating a favorable impression that was regarded I as a great triumph for woman's cause, though

the petition failed. As agent of the Woman's State Temperance Society Mrs. Nichols canvassed Wisconsin in the fall of 1853, speaking in forty-three towns to audiences estimated at 30,000 in the aggregate, and in the face of the prejudices against women speaking in public. A law enacted at the next session of the Legislature securing to the wives of drunkards the earnings of their husbands and the custody and earnings of their minor children | Mrs. F. Fenwick Miller. was claimed as a result of the agitation of the long-looked for biography of George the question by a woman from the stand- Eliot edited by her husband, J. W. Cross. point of the nome.

constitutional convention was held at To- and journals of the girl and women. peka that year, and Governor Robinson, sands of hearers. It is true that during the | who, with six others, voted to exclude the past few years woman has been forced to do
the drudgery in the world's workshops, but
she is rapidly proving, to all who take an interest in watching her course, that she is caterest in watching her course, the course had been course had been course had been course h pable of doing some of the highest and best owed and broken in health she returned with selections from the political and litero vermont in January, 1806. Frevented by the border ruffian warfare from returning. and appealed to by the Kansas National Aid Society, she presented the claims and needs of "Bleeding Kansas" in a series of lectures during the fall and winter months in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York, and occasionally speaking on the legal and political disabilities of women,

Returning to Kansas in 1857, and taking residence at Wyandotte, Mrs. Nichols resumed the irrepressible conflict for the rights of her sex, attending and speaking before the constitutional convention held in 1859, and | religious poems ready for publication. laboring from the adjournment until the constitution was submitted to the popular vote. Through her efforts equal rights in all matters pertaining to the organization and conduct of the public schools, equal rights and privileges in all institutions of learning fostered by the State, and recognition of the mother's equal right with the father to the control and custody of their mutual offspring, were made a part of the fundamental

law of Kansas. The autumn and winter of 1860-61 she spent in visiting and lecture and Wisconsir, and in holding meetings and circulating woman's rights petitions in Ohio.

From December, 1863, to March, 186 she was in Washington writing in the Mil tary or Revenue Departments, or occupying the position of matron in the Home for Colcred Orphans.

In 1867 she gave several weeks to the canvass for a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Kansas, working with Lucy Stone, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony

Emigrating to California in 1871, she remained there until her death, Jan. 11, 1885. Although nearly seventy-five years of age, she retained her mental vigor to the last, and was keenly interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of womanhood, Of her last years the Ukiah City (Cal.) Press says: "Her life work was resumed here through articles in the Rural Press, but ill health and family cares prevented her from taking an active part in public. For five years past she has been practically confined to the house and often to bed, but never for a moment lost sight of her controlling motive in life-the good of her fellow beings. Loving her fellow beings, strangers in good part to ber, one can immagine her tenderness as a mother and personal friend. Self-sacrificing, earnest, sympathisizing, believing the best preparation for the future life was duty fully discharged in the present, she en-deared to her all with whom she met, and gained the veneration and esteem of those who differed with her in views, Her end was peaceful and painless, fully conscious that it was coming, even to the hour almost.

A life well spent was her crown of glory." The Women Who Write.

Could Miss Hannah Adams materialize and resume her literary labors she would not find herself as one set apart from the rest of womankind. The woman who has written a book is no longer a curiosity. Recent contributions of women to literature cover a wide range of subjects and include much system. hat will live beyond a day and a night.

The Emerson session of the Concord School of Philosophy is transformed into a pleasing story by Mrs. Julia R. Anagnos, one of the accomplished daughters of Julia Ward Howe in a unique volume entitled "Philesophicae

Quaestor; or Days at Concord." The philosophy of that immortality which forgets not those loved and left, finds expression in Elizabeth Stuart Phelpi'.' Songs of the Silent World"-songs that screngthen faith and comfort the sorrowful

More acceptable to the general reader is the new edition of Lucy Larcom's posms, which includes all that the author wishes to preserve. As the poet of the home, of chil-

dren, of birds and blessoms, Miss Larcom has charmed both young and old.

In the "Trades, The Tropics, and the Roar ing Forties," is the title of a fascinating pook of travels by Lady Brassey. It is a companion to the author's "Around the world in the Yacht Sunbeam," and gives an account of a yacht trip which occupied the

Bermuda by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, pleasantly describes the people and scenery of the mer Islands.

Miss E. R. Sidmore, who has made several visits to Alaska, is the author of a book entitled "Southern Alaska, and the Sitkan second woman allowed to practice before Archipelago," which will prove a valuable the court, the first being Belva Lockwood, manuel of information relating to that interesting region.

The sanitary duties of women in the household are duly set forth by Mrs. H. M. Plunkett in a volume entitled "Women. Plumbers and Doctors."

Nearly 200,000 copies of Marion Harland's books on household matters have been sold, and the cream of them all has been condensed into her recently published "Com-mon-Sense in the Household Calender."

School, Boston, has translated a series of charming tales by Mme. Johnna Spyri, who is regarded as the best living writer for children. They are published under the title of Red Letter Stories "The Old Fashioned Fairy Book," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is one of the new delights for little folks. It is quaintly and profusely

leaves." Mrs. Lockerby Bacon, and two is of especial interest to women. It was deplays in pamphlet form by Mrs. Laura C. | signed by a Chicago girl, Irene C. Jerome Arnold. The newspr a ep a nd magazine a young girl rarely endowed with artistic temperance reforms lose one of their most gifts and poetical sentiment. Miss Jerome made all the sketches and selected the poet-Townshend, Windham Co., Vt., Jan. 25, 1810. | ical interpretations from favorite poets. Her earliest public work was in the interest | Each picture is a poem. There are exquisite of education, becoming a teacher of public | little landscapes illustrating the changing and private schools, and founding a young | phases of nature during the year-winter ladies' seminary at Herkimer N. Y. From | sheeted and asleep, the April showers, the 1843 to 1853, inclusive, she edited the Wind- June blossoms, the falling leaves. The young ham County Democrat, published by her | artist was unknown to the world when she submitted her designs and plans to Messrs. Vt., and made it a leader of the New England | Lee and Shepard, who saw their merit, accepted them and made them into a book of entrancing loveliness-the success of the

One of the most dainty devices in the way shirs resulting from the property disabilities | of valentines is a new addition to the Flower of married women. Public sentiment was | Song Series, entitled "Songs of the Roses,' by Susie Barston Skelding. it contains appropriate poems by tate owned by her at marriage or acquired | by tavorite authors, including one by T. B by gift or inheritance afterward, with the in- Aldrich in facsimile of his manuscript, and

Among the valuable reference books is a new and revised edition of "A Handbook of the "Woman Suffrage History," "was the Universal Literature," by Anne C. Lynch first breath of a legal existence to Vermont Botta, and "Books for the Young," with revisions to date compiled by Miss C. M. Hewins, Librarian of the Hartford Library

Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells dainty volume "About People," contains eight essays:
"Average People," "Individuality," "Striving," "Loyalty and Liberality," "Transitional Woman," "Personal Influence," "Who's Who?" and "Caste in American Society.'

The need of a national reform is told with dramatic force by Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, n "Ramons," true story of the Mission Indians of California and the wrongs and cruelties they have suffered at the hands of Government agents.

The ninth and tenth volumes in Roberts Brothers' Famous Women Series are the R. Pennell, and "Harriet Martinean" by

has been issued by Harpers in three vol-In the winter of 1854 Mrs. Nichols went to Kansas with her two sons to a new home. The following year she moved there. A to write itself in extracts from the letters Miss Sarah Ome Jewett's "Country Doctor" is now in its seventh thousand.

ary papers will be issued this spring, and also a complete new edition of her work.

Miss Forence Kelly's "Twenty Letters from England," deal with the life of Engish laborers and the laws of labor.

Lady Jackson, whose books on "Old Paris," 'The Old Regime, etc., will be remembered for their innate interest and charm of manner, has prepared a new volume on "The Court of France in the Sixteenth Century. The Empress Eugene's book will probably be published at Eastertide, and will doubtless contain many interesting reminiscences. Mrs Ella Wheeler Wilcox has a volume o

General News Notes. NEBRASKA .- Mrs. E. M. J. Cooley, of Valparaiso, addressed the Legislature on behalf of the W. C. T. U., urging the passage of a bill making scientific instruction on the effects of sumulants compulsory in schools. -Mrs Ciara B. Colby has been elected correspending secretary of the State Historical Society.—The Legislature employs sixteen women, eight enrolling clerks and eight en-

grossing clerks. MASSACHUSETTS -- Dr. Lena V. Ingraham is giving a course of lectures to the employes of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, on subjects connected with their health and comfort. Five hundred women and girls listened to her half hour talk one Friday afternoon. Similar lectures are being planned in other cities -One bundred and two women are serving on school committees this year. - For the past ten years Miss Jennie Collins has provided warm dinners for shop girls in Beston. She calls her place Boffin's Bower, and Feb. 17 a fair will be opened at the Bower to enable Miss Jennie to carry on her

NEW YORK .- Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster recently addressed a meeting at Albany in behalf of prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor by constitutional amendment. -MadameCarter is principal of a lace-making school in New York City, where she teaches the art and directs the corps of assistants engaged in the industry .- The Board of Education in New York City has put a premium upon celibacy by declaring that marriage disqualifies a woman teacher.

NEW ORLEANS-The Womam's Aid Asociation of New Orleans has given three enter ainments for the benefit of the Woman's Department; a lecture by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, "Is Polite Society Polite?", a "Creole Concert,"and a matinee, musicale, by Mapleson's Opera Troupe and the Mexican Band. The next will be the holding of a Grand

KENTUCY.-Mrs. M. J. Pottinger, of Louisville, and Miss Sallie S. Barclay, of Lexington, have been appointed notaries public.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Louisville 19 conducting two classes in kitchen garden work. Object lessons in domestic work are given the children with little dainty household utensils, and accompanied by music and singing. They are taught how to select meats, fish and vegetables and to do plain cooking. Lessons in hygeine are also given the classes and they are taught the effect of alchohol on the

WASHINGTON TERRITORY .- Mrs Balle Mo-Kinney was recently appointed bailiff of the District Court at Dayton,-Miss Kate Feurbach has recently been appointed Auditor of Yakims county to fill a vacancy caused by death. She had been deputy in the of-fice for two years—Thirteen women were elected County School Superintendents at the last election.

CANADA.—Mrs. J. R. Smith, of Brussels, was recently elected School Trustee, She is the first lady to gain that distinction in Canada.

TENNESSEE .- Miss E. T. Morgan, for merly of New York, who has been teaching successfully in various cities of the South has according to the Nashville American, built up a school in the healthful regions of the Cum-berland table-lands in Tennessee, in which practical education in its largest and wildest sense is the chief object in velw. She had become convinced that the public-school system of the North would be inefficient in the starsely settled sections of the State. Influential citizens propose to ask the Legislature to make some substantial recognition of her school.

PERSONAL .- Mrs. Laura DeForce Gordon, of California. has been admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court upon motion of A. G. Riddle. Mrs. Gordon is the who was admitted March 1879 .- It is said that Mrs. Fawcett, widow of the late Postmaster-General of England, going to live with her sister, Miss Agnes Garrett, the wellknown "art house decorator." The business, started some years ago by Miss Garrett, in conjunction with the late Miss Rhoda Garrett, to whose skill in designing and admirable taste it mainly owes its success, has now a large and lucrative connection, and Mrs. Fawcett's aptitude for business details will be of material assistance to her sister .-Mfs. Annie Wittenmyer of Philadelphia, is in the lecture field with the subject "Under the Guns," which contains many thrilling reminiscences which came under her obser-vation while a sanitary agent and member of the Christian Commission during the war.—A movement is on foot at Newport to connect the Lime Rocks Lighthouse, kept by Ida Lewis Wilson, "the Grace Darling of America," with Newport by telephone. The heroine and her iaharbor. At present she heano way of sig- | only a question of time with other woman's | and her sense of what is right, and proper,

naling to town in case of emergency. the Lighthouse Department has no funds for | telligent people of the day, and that the such purposes it is proposed to raise the money by subscription. - Miss Kate field is contributing a series of articles on "Mor- as regards the exclusively women's college, monism" to the New Orleans Times-Demo- it is hardly too much to say that nothing crat. She is now in Washington city, where | can compete with the Harvard "Annex." she will probably be given opportunity to present her testimony and views regarding polygamy before a Congressional committee. -Dr Mary Putnam Jacobi has written to the Woman's Journal asking to be counted henceforth among those who believe in woman suffrage - Mrs Matilda Joslyn Gage is in Washington City; examining the Congressional Library for material for a volume she has in preparation entitled "Women, Church, and State."

Mrs. Clarina I. H. Nichols. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

In the recent death of Mrs. Clarina Irene Howard Nichols the woman suffrage and work of Indiana women is of course inadequately represented, though an attempt was made, with partial success, to secure copies of newspapers and photographs of writers. Neither is the collection of photographs of representative Indiana women anything near what it should be though it includes such honored faces as Mrs. Z. G. Wal-

lace and Dr. Mary F. Thomas.

A report in the Indianapolis Journal of Friday of an interview with Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, who has just returned from New Orleans, represents that lady as characterizing the Indiana exhibit of woman's work as a tailure. The lady may not be reported correctly-at all events, a consideration of the extent, variety and quality of the ex; exhibit as indicated above will scarcely justily the assertion that is a failure, "discreditable" and a "pitiful showing."

No blame is attached to the lady commissioners in the article referred to, and Mrs. Nichols truly says that "what they did was done at every disadvantage "Life of Mary Wollstonecraft" by Elizabeth | and without funds." The commissioners realized from the first that the exhibit must of necessity be inadequate. The difficulty was not so much in the lack of funds which Mrs. Nichols so deeply deplores, as in the want of sufficient time. Mrs. Noe was appointed the middle of October, and the order had been received that goods must be ready for shipment by Nov. 10th, or the space would be forfeited. Two weeks later, Mrs. Judah was appointed. Meantime, circulars had been issued. meetings held and solicitors appointed. Of necessity, the work of collection was hurried and superficial, there was no time to arouse enthusiasm and for the repeated solicitation, persuasion and the reluctance to send away treasures for so long a period, and the feeling that those would be anything but insignificant amid the glories of the World's Exposition: The postponing of the opening of the Exposition afforded a little morestime but not sufficient for a thorough canvass. Had the commissioners known that the opening would be practically delayed until January. they might have accomplished more. All effort in behalf of this exhibit has so far been purely voluntary, and only after delay and great annoyance were sufficient funds obtained from the exposition management transport and install it.

Under these circumstances the exhibit is a victory rather than a failure so far as women

The ability of Indiana women to make a superior display of work and of the Woman's State Fair Association to collect and manage such display has been amply demonstrated at our State Fair. Had the commissioners been appointed in due season, they would with the assistance of the association, and despite the lack of funds from the State, have collected an exhibit equal to

any in the West. Indiana women have been unjustly and needlessly handicapped in this work. As the exposition management arranged that every State exhibit of woman's work should be prepared under the direction of two representative women commissioners appointed by the Governor of that State, no woman or organization of women could presume to take the matter in hand until requested by the Governor.

Ex Governor Porter's attention was called to this matter a year ago, he was told of the desire on the part of women for a creditable exhibit, and of the need for the early appointment of lady commitsioners. He agreed to take the matter "under consideration." During the seven or eight months following, while the woman's exhibit should have been advertised throughout the State and women enlisted in every county, it remained "under consideration." The immensity of this deliberation over the appointment of non-voters to offices to which no fees or salaries are attached, is unparalelled in the annals of the Republic.

The writer remembers, appreciates and is duly grateful for all the kind words and deeds of Governor Porter with reference to the advancement of women, but if the Indi ana exhibit of woman's work is, as asserted a reproach and by-word compared with other exhibits, it is due the commissioners tout the "true inwardness" of the subject should be known.

My Work. I weary flung my pen aside one eve, Upon my desk of oak, 1 must my dear ambition undeceive, And to myself I spoke;

There are so many good words in the world, So many wise things said, So mighty the invectives that are hurled

You can not measure with your feeble pen An atom of the great, or write a page, or song, but coldly men Will speak in estimate:

"Twas better said by some rare ancient sage thousand years before: You can not tell a new, sweet truth, nor cage Old ones in richer lore.

So burn your book, and smite your pen, forget The shapes within your brain, Give up the path on which your hopes are set, The heights toward which you strain.

But while despondent, saddened by the That bitter I did feel, think a scraph 'twas, a second brought My wounded soul to heat.

God gave your little gift, so sure as He Gave to the greatest more; Your work is done too for eternity; For Him you pull an oar.

Perhaps some simple word of yours may cheer One bowed with deepest grief. Though he who gave us fiamlet and a Lear Hath found him no relief.

And so I sing to day my homely lays, A glow-worm in the sun Of greater song, yet trust that He we praise For me will find that one Flora Ellice Stevens, in Demorest's Monthly.

Vassar College. Lilian Whiting in New Orleans Times-Democrat. It can hardly be a matter of regret that Vassar College has entered on its decadence. That this stage is merely a question of time is a foregone conclusion. The age is fast out-growing the monastic form of education, and colleges admitting both men and women are taking deserved pre-eminence. Vassar is becoming alarmed over the falling off of her former number of students, which, in 1874, was 400, and has now for some years numbered less than 300, and a general meeting of the alumnae was called in New York last Saturday to discuss ways and means of reviving the former prosperity. This ten-dency to decline was ascribed to almost any reason rather than the true one,-to the establishment of Smith and Wellesley Colleges and the Harvard Annex; to a poor system of business management and to the fact that the trustees are too inactive and unenterprising for these times; that they rely on the past reputation of the college and do not take pains to push its interests and keep it before the public. A reason may also lie in the geographical isolation of Vassar, al-though this is less, considering its proximity to New York, than is that of Smith College

colleges, is that co-education attracts the incolleges admitting both men and women take a just pre-eminence. So far, however, The women here have the advantage of instruction from the Harvard professors; the use of the magnificent college library and also of much-and I am not sure but all-of its scientific apparatus, and they have also the distinctive university atmosphere, a matter whose importance is not to be tabulated or reduced to any statistical form, but which is none the less a pervasive fact of

It is hardly probable that the day is very distant when Harvard University will swing wide its portals for women's entrance. Presdent Eliot is a conservative by temperament and training, and not only retains the old and narrow prejudices regarding women's education, but also regarding women in many other ways. He has little or no sympathy with the reformers of the day, with general progress. He is scholasite rather than—in the best and most liberal sense vard's President is an elegant scholar, a man of wide culture and accomplishments, but he is, perhaps, a little prone to forget that there is a vast territory in America beyond the classic environment of "fair Harvard." President Eliot objects decidedly to admitting women to the university, and he feels thet he has logical and tenable grounds; yet it is a well-known fact that a number of the leading professors do not share his views on this subject. Professor Pickering, who occuples the chair of astronomy, takes especial pleasure. I am told, giving instruction to the 'annex' women, and it was a girl who stood highest last year in the examination of astronomy. One young lady, graduating from the annex, took the position of teacher of time movements, with the charge of the observatory, in a Minnesota college.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Wall Decorations-Airing Beds-Receipts. Plain papers are made to exactly resemble certain woods, the grain and color of the material forming the hangings being exactly | not permit any imaginary authority to incopied in the paper. They are not expensive, except those imitating plain or cisele velvet. Flowered papers are exceedingly handsome, and when a room is large and the walls are not plentifully supplied with pictures and other ornaments they are useful to and fro, but the vibrations are weaker, insistance essential to overcome objections, to relieve the general bareness of aspect and the distances shorter with every season. which will be inevitably the case with treasures however dear to their owners, a plain paper. In vestibules and staircases where plain rough paper with handsome dado and frieze are not employed, handsome raised papers are substituted, covered with heraldic emblems, animals or otherwise, the tints of the backgrounds are subdued, of mediaval coloring. For dining-rooms leather papers, touched up with metal, are the most fashionable. Rich flowered papers imitating the latest Lyons silks, are reserved for drawing rooms. They are superbly colored and form very effective panelings in a | mony. room which is all painted white and gold. Some pretty papers are made expressly for boudoirs imitating old tapestry. These are inexpensive but in excellent taste. For ladies' bedrooms there are moire papers of delicate tints, made to represent silk. Serge and lampas papers are used for the same purpose, also cretonne papers covered with flowers. Gentlemen's dressing-rooms, which are generally quite simple in furniture and decoration, are frequently papered in patterns imitating tiles, varnished over ike the old-fashioned marcle papers that were used upon stair cases.

The frieze is by many at the present day considered an essential division of the wall, and should always be employed where the room is of a good height. The design of this frieze should not be too prominent nor formal. Some of the best that we have seen have been of paper not expressly intended for such a use, covered well over with flowers, not too large. The object of the frieze is to make a colored band, or rather a tinted band under the cornice, and to simply modify the sight of the wall. This latter would be defeated rather than assisted by a formal pattern with large and brilliant figures, for such frieze would pull the ceiling, figuratively speaking, over our ears, and besides would kill the effect of the main portion of the

It is a common, but most objectionable plan among thrifty housewives, or among those who wish to have their work done up at an early hour to make their beds the first thing, as soon in fact as they are vacated. We have known people to make their beds before leaving their rooms in the morning and, who thought they were very virtuous and praiseworthy indeed.

We all know that a process called insensible perspiration is all the time going on in our systems, and that our garments are permented by it, and need to be often changed and exposed to the purifying influence of the atmosphere to render them healthful; but in cold waather we are apt to forget it and, as I've heard old ladies say, "run and make them while they're warm." But we should raise the windows, remove the clothes and expose them and the bed to a have been removed by the purifying influence of the atmosphere and the room filled with pure sir; inasmuch as health is more important than to have the beds made

A very good molasses cake is made of half a cup of butter or lard, half a cup of brown sugar, half a cup of molasses, half a cup of water, half a teaspoonful of soda, two cups of flour and one egg. If desired one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one of ground ginger, and one of ground cloves and half a nutmeg grated may be added.

The following recipe will be found excellent for breakfast or lunch: Mince any kind of cold mest, season with pepper and salt and add a few bread crumbs Cover the bottom of scallop-shells or small saucers with the meat, putting in each a bit of butter; break a fresh egg on top of each and set in a hot oven; when the egg begins to cook sprinkle a little cracker powder on it and a dust of salt. Serve hot.

A very rich cocoanut pudding is made by this recipe: Grate a large cocoanut, mix it with a half pound of powdered sugar and stew it in a pint of milk for fifteen or twenty minutes. If a double boiler be not used, great care must bo taken that the milk does not scorch. Butter a baking-pan and flour it lightly and line it with stale sponge cake cut in slices. When the cocoanut is cooked mix a quarter of a pound of butter with it.
Put a layer of the stewed cocoanut on the sponge cake, then a layer of sponge cake, then a layer of cocoanut, until all is used, having the cake as the top layer. Serve hot with any sauce preferred.

FASHION AS IT FLIES. What Constitutes Full Dress-Gymnastic

Costumes-Fancies. Jenny June writes as follows regarding

low bodices: Some heated discussions have taken place of late in regard to what constitutes "full" dress. It is undoubtedly true that the custom of wearing low bodices is extending, and increasing in a direction that is least desirable, viz: among young girls. Now there is no particular harm in the wearing of low, decently-cut bodices. Forty or fifty years ago children and young women wore them, universally; but there is harm in the wide difference between basques cut to the throat, and bodices which form a mere strap at Northampton, Massachusetts. But the about the waist; there is immodesty in stripvalid mother are the only occupants of the vital truth regarding this tandency to de- ping a young girl so that the charm of her lighthouse, which is in the middle of the cadence observable in Vassar, and which is fresh young womanhood is torever destroyed,

forever blunted. Dressmakers are more at fault in the matter than mothers, and could do more to prevent fashion from proving a snare. They tell girls that it is prudish, and old maidish, to object to a cut walch leaves the bust exposed, and that fashionable leaders and authorities wear them and so the mother

may atter her protest; she very often does; but she is powerless before the combined influence of the modiste and the desire of the girl, just entering life, to represent the latest style, and show her pretty person to advantage. Yet it not unfrequently happens that such exhibitions are not only suggestively indecent but very unbecoming. It has been the fashion of late to leave the edge of the low podice at the neck quite plain and bare, with nothing to soften the line of velvet or satin in its contact with the skin, no matter what the color, whether white or a dusky red. The softness of youth and the grace of American beauty triumph over very severe circumstances, but the charm which they exercise is in spite of the drawbacks of an ignorant caprice which calls itself fashion not aided by it. There are soft satin skins. so perfect is color and texture that the rise scholarly. It goes without saying that Har- of the neck and throat seems only the continuation of the fine, firm body of the fabric. But these are so rare as to claim and receive exceptional bonors and privileges. The majority require a gentle medium to soften lines and establish friendly relations between any unyielding fabric and the shrinking, sensitive, delicate, skin, particularly when the force of color is added to that of texture. That exaggerations are not needed is evi-

> evening entertainment, of dresses cut low, yet in a perfectly unobjectionable manner. They may be round, or square, or pointed, but they are modest and womanly. Low bedices are not necessarily objectionablenor all high ones unobjectionable. The latter may be cut square or heart-shaped, and left open so low in front that almost any low bodice would be raiment for a vestal compared with it. There is nearly always more than one way of attaining an object, and if an exhibition of that kind is an object, an edict against low bodices would not prevent it. What is needed is self-respect enough among women to draw the line and terfere to the discredit of their own judgment and sense of propriety. Fashion is made by the wills of many yielding to the caprice of one. Much as has been said about it, there has been little change, or even modification in fifteen years, and long before that time. The pendulum has swung SCROFULA We recur eternally to the old things, the simpler and more practical of former styles, and are getting rid, more and more, of the cumbersome and unnecessary items and accessories in our dress.

dent by the presence at every ball, at every

Not that the dress of women is likely to lose its distinctive character; there is more than fashion in the provisions which determine the difference between the dress of man, and the dress of woman; but we are certainly, and notwithstanding all that is said and done to the contrary, gradually acquiring the knowledge of a tru art in dress; and the first principle of this is adaptation, the second differentiation, the third har-GYMNASTIC COSTUMES.

Health is a subject much talked about of late, and health exhibitions have become fashionable places of resort for those with time on their hands to lounge away an idle morning, as well as places of interest and instruction for those who are aware of the important fact that health is, and should be, the first and highest consideration of our lives, and when physicians tell us that it may be greatly aided and supported by regular and reasonable movement and exercises, such as gymnastics, riding on horseback, and even fencing, which are all alike salutary, we should not fail to impress this fact on the minds of the young and growing, to induce and incite them to use their limbs in every possible way and manner.

Gymnastics, often called calisthenics, when practiced by young ladies and children, were greatly appreciated by the ancients, and have become very fashionable pastimes in these days, but it is necessary to have suitable, easy-fitting dresses when tak-ing lessons of the clever and even talented masters and mistresses, especially educated for giving instruction in such exercises. The pretty gymnastic costumes for children are mostly composed of short trousers and a blouse of gray linen, either orna-mented with rows of stitching, or embroidered tastefully with border of bright colored cotton, and drawn in at the waist with a broad belt and buckle, or clasps; for young and married ladies flannel robes are particularly recommended, sithough dainty arrangements are made up in soft woolen materials and above all dark jersey stuffs; the pantaloons going down to the middle of the leg are buttoned below, and the blouse. which is high and closed before, completed by a short pleated skirt, trimmed with colored braid, a colored pleated frill goes round the neck opening and encircles the wrists, a band with a sash bow behind makes the costume fit well to the figure, yet without

pressure. It would be impossible to enter fully into the principles of gymnastics as practiced by the pupils, but we can only state the results and assure our readers that many diseases of the chest and stomach have not only been relieved but entirely cured by the daily use current of fresh air, until the impurties shall of these excellent and healthy exercises; we have seen, too, weak growing girls and delicate, sickly looking children rapidly gain strength, vigor, and elasticity as well as fresh, bright, blooming complexions.

The topaz is again revived by the fashion-White velvet is much used for the crowns

of evening hats.

Fancy aprons are now ornamented with heraldic devices. Gold lace is introduced in many of the

fancy articles for nice neck wear. Among the new colors is "Alderney," which is the deepest shade of cream color. For the incoming season China silks bid fair to take precedure of foulards and taffe-

Satchel muffs are still carried. These are made in very fanciful styles to match the suits worn when sealskins are laid aside. Just at present the craze of fashion runs in the direction of converting what used to be accounted strictly useful into something eminently ornamental. Even common towels must be made aesthetic with embroidery in

high art designs, A young Spanish artist has lately received \$1,000 from a California lady for a painted fan of black silk. The subject is a representation of the language of the fan in three ways: "I hate you," "I like you," "I see you," and is exceedingly clever, as well as delicate in treatment.



## PRICKLY

The majority of the ilis of the human body arise from a derangement of the Liver, affecting both the stomach and bowels. In order to effect a oure, it is necessary to remove the cause. Irrequ-tar and Sluggish action of the Bowels, Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Pain in the Back and Loins, etc., indicate that the Liver is at fault, and that nature recuires assistance to enable this organ to

throw off impurities. Prickly Ash Bitters are especially compounded for this purpose. They are mild in their action and effective as a cure; are pleasant to the taste and taken easily by both children and adults, 'ahen according to directions, they are a cafe and pleasant cure for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Cou-stipation, Diseased Kidneys, etc., etc. As a Blood Purifier they are superior to any other medicine; cleansing the system thoroughly, and importing new life and energy to the inintoxicating beverage.

ASE YOUR DRUGGIST FOR PRICELY ASM BITTERS, and take no other. PRICE, \$1.00 per Bottle. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS 84 Lonis and Kansas City. Mo.

Vanderbilt's Money Couldn't Buy It. The Acworth News and Farmer of this week says: Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, residing within three miles of Acworth, remarked that Vanderbilt's fortune could not buy from her what six bottles of Swift's Specific has done for her. Her state-ment is as follows: For thirty-one years I have suffered almost death from that horrible disease, scrofula. For years I was unable to do anything in keeping up my domestic affairs. Last October I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and used two bettles, and was so much benefited by it that I purchased four more from Messrs. Northeut & ohnson, which has almost entirely relieved me. I feel like a new person, and can do all my own housework. Before I took the S. S. S. my life was a burden, as my entire person was covered with sores, and in this miserabte condition I did not care to live. I had tried every known remedy, and my case was generally regarded as incurable, had been treated by the best physicians to no

Messrs. Northeut & Johnson, merchants at Ac-worth, say: We know Mrs, Elizabeth Baker personally; we are familiar with her case. She is highly esteemed in this community.

avail. I most heartily recommend Swift's Specific

Rheumatism Twenty Years. I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for twenty years, at times with almost intolerable pain. I had the best medical treatment, and took all sorts of remedies, but without relief. Being reduced almost to a skeleton, and not being able to walk even with crutches. I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and it acted like a charm, and I am to day entirely relieved. Have thrown away my crutches, and am in excellent health. I believe Swift's Specific will cure the worst cases of rheumatism. MRS. EZRA MERSHON, Macon, Ga., Aug. 4, '84.

Communication.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Sept. 28, 1884.—About six years ago I became afficted with a very disagreeable skin disease, with large, dry sores and many crusted pimples on my face, hands and shoulder. The sore on my shoulder eat out a hole nearly an inch deep, and the cancerous appearance of one of the sores near my eye alarmed me very much. I tried all kinds of treatment, but found nothing that seemed to affect the disease. I finally decided to try S. S. S. on advice of a physician, and in a short time the scabs dropped from the sores and left my skin smooth and well, I consider S. S. S. the greatest blood medicine made, and the only thing greatest blood medicine made, and the only thing that will cure the disease with which I was sflicted. I think my trouble was the result of a terrible attack of malarial fever, contracted while farming in the Tallapoosa River swamp. I can be found at my office in the court-house at Wetumpka. You can refer to me

J. L. RHODES, Dep. Sheriff Elmore Co., Ala.

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